United Nations A/59/209

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 August 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Item 67 (d) of the provisional agenda*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

During the reporting period, from July 2003 to June 2004, the Centre operated under enormous uncertainty owing to a lack of sufficient voluntary contributions to support its activities. Within its limited financial resources, the Centre continued to implement its programme of work in the four priority areas endorsed in 1999 by the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States: support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa; practical disarmament and arms control; information, research and publication; and advocacy and resource mobilization.

The Centre launched, in October 2003, a three-year project, entitled "Small arms transparency and control regime in Africa", with the objective of assisting Member States of the African region to implement, on a voluntary basis, the provisions relating to transparency in the flows of small arms and light weapons, as contained in the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and in the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. It also expanded its sensitization and advocacy campaign against the misuse of small arms and light weapons and

* A/59/150.

** The document was submitted late to conference services without the explanation required under paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 53/208 B, by which the Assembly decided that, if a report is submitted late, the reason should be included in a footnote to the document.

04-45168 (E) 300804

non-violence through the publication and dissemination of the compact disc, entitled "Africa ... Disarm!". In collaboration with the Commission of the African Union, the Centre continued to implement its civil-military relations programme and organized, within this framework, a pilot training workshop for the member States of the Economic Community of West African States, which focused on the role of the parliamentary defence committees in military matters.

The Centre promoted cooperation with the Commission of the African Union and with other subregional organizations including the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of Central African States. Cooperation and partnership were also extended to relevant civil society organizations and research institutions. To maximize synergies, working relationships were strengthened with relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, in areas of common interest.

The Centre was established to function on the basis of existing resources and on voluntary contributions that Member States and other institutions may make. Unfortunately, such contributions were drastically reduced during the reporting period. As at 30 June 2004, the balance remaining in the Trust Fund for the Centre to cover its operating costs amounts to only US$ 2,608. If the financial situation of the Centre does not improve significantly in the coming months, it will not be able to carry out its programme of activities in fulfilment of its mandate, and the temporary suspension or relocation of its operations in Lomé would have to be considered. This would seriously affect the revitalization process of the Centre, as called for by General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997.

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/61 of 8 December 2003, by which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for better achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution. The report covers the period from July 2003 to June 2004. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre for the biennium 2002-2003 is contained in annex I. Annex II to the report contains an outline of the planned activities of the Centre for which funding is invited from interested donor countries and organizations.

II. Functioning of the Centre

2. The Centre was established in 1986 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985. Its headquarters is located in Lomé. The Centre functions within the framework of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which ensures its supervision and acts as the focal point for coordinating the input of the pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system.

3. During the reporting period, the Centre operated under enormous uncertainty owing to a drastic decline in voluntary contributions in support of its activities. Within its limited financial resources, the Centre continued to implement its programme of work, which was endorsed in 1999 by the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, in the following main areas: support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa; practical disarmament and arms control; information, research and publication; and advocacy and resource mobilization.

III. Objectives and activities of the Centre

4. According to its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 40/151 G, the Centre will provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States in the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in cooperation with the African Union, and will coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

5. During the period under review, the Centre carried out a number of activities in the above-mentioned four areas.

A. Support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa

6. Although not directly involved as a player in the peace processes established in several parts of Africa, the Centre provided substantive support and technical advice to a number of ongoing peace initiatives, in particular in disarmament and security sector reforms. In this context, it maintained contacts and consultations with the

Executive Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and hosted a number of briefings with high-level officials in Lomé in this regard. The Centre also maintained contacts with the United Nations peace-building support offices in Africa. In the Central African Republic, such contacts involved the search for operational ways and resources for conducting arms collection programmes and civil-military relations activities. In Guinea-Bissau, they involved the provision of technical support for the organization of a forum on national reconciliation and the role of the armed and security forces in the democratic stabilization of the country.

7. At the regional level, the Centre, as a resource institution, provided technical support to the Commission of the African Union in the formulation of the African common defence and security policy and the African stand-by force. In this context, it participated in the meetings which led to the adoption of these instruments in February 2004.

8. The strategic approach adopted by the Centre over the past few years has been to make itself ready to provide, upon request, the necessary technical support for the peace initiatives and peace processes taking place in Africa. This approach is predicated by the will of the stakeholders in this field to complement their efforts with the necessary disarmament elements which have become an essential part of most of the peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa. Political negotiations in the context of several peace accords invariably include disarmament elements for which the Centre's input have proven to be essential in a number of situations. Programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants are also vital and integral elements of most peace processes. In this connection and on a pilot basis, the Centre launched a consultative process on training for peace operations with ECOWAS. It also initiated a partnership in this area with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

9. The Centre continued to work with the United Nations peace-building support offices established in the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia, supporting their efforts in collecting and destroying surplus weapons and initiating a process of harmonization of civil-military relations.

10. The Centre also continued to provide support to the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa in the preparation of documentation for the Committee's meetings, the organization of expert and ministerial meetings and in the process that would lead to establishing, in the Central African subregion, a civil society network in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.[1] In this context, the Centre elaborated a project proposal comprising modalities for the establishment of the network and laying out the priority areas for capacity-building for civil society organizations. In Equatorial Guinea, from 21 to 25 June 2004, the Centre provided substantive and secretarial support to the experts and ministerial meetings of the Committee, held in Malabo.

11. The Centre continued to carry out, during the reporting period, two main activities deriving from the civil-military relations programme which it launched in collaboration with the African Union in October 2001. These were the training workshop for parliamentary defence committees for West Africa and the sensitization campaign on crisis prevention and conflict resolution.

Training workshop for the Parliamentary Defence Committees in West Africa

12. From 21 to 24 April 2004, the Centre convened in Lomé a regional workshop with the objective of building the capacity of members of the parliamentary defence committees in the member States of ECOWAS, on the modern techniques and tools for:

(a) Ensuring effective parliamentary control over the military institutions;

(b) Increasing the awareness of parliamentarians of military programming matters;

(c) Facilitating the approval by parliaments of the defence policy and budget, enhancing the knowledge of parliamentary defence committees, and enabling the parliamentarians serving in these committees to participate fully in the formulation of national defence policies and national defence budgets;

(d) Enhancing the awareness of parliamentarians of conditions regulating the intervention of the military and the relevant laws pertaining thereto.

13. The workshop was organized, in collaboration with the Commission of the African Union and in partnership with the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat and ECOWAS Parliament, and with the support of the Open Society Initiative for West Africa, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

Sensitization campaign

14. The Centre, as a means of increasing greater awareness of issues of peace, security and disarmament, organized a number of consultations within the framework of the African Disarmament Forum and facilitated the organization of round-table discussions on the question of democracy and the culture of peace for crisis prevention and conflict management in Africa, initiated by the Rotary Club of Togo. It made presentations to a number of similar initiatives, including the meeting held in Dakar, from 27 to 29 April 2004, on the topic "African encounter for the defence of human rights", organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in collaboration with the African network for the defence of human rights.

B. Disarmament and arms control

15. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to hold consultations with Member States in promoting compliance with and the signature and ratification of major disarmament and arms control legal instruments and norms, with emphasis on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba). Where possible, the Centre also collaborated with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

intergovernmental organizations and Governments in support of actions in the implementation of these instruments.

16. The Centre continued to implement its clearing-house project which consists of building the capacity of Member States for the control of small arms and light weapons. In this context, from 8 to 12 September 2003 the Centre organized in Yaoundé a training of trainers workshop for the armed and security forces in the Central African subregion, in collaboration with the Government of Cameroon, the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and the International Relations Institute of Cameroon. Senior military security and other civilian officials working on small arms control issues from the 11 member States of ECCAS participated. The training curriculum for the workshop was designed and adopted at the meeting of experts held in Lomé on 30 June and 1 July 2003. The training workshop and the meeting of experts were financed by the Governments of Cameroon and Japan.

17. The Centre also continued to provide support to Member States in the establishment and strengthening of national focal points and national commissions and relevant civil society organizations in the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. In this context, with the financial support of the Government of France, the Centre organized, on 9 and 10 February 2004, a capacity-building workshop for the 16 members of the national commission of Togo. It facilitated substantively the establishment and the launch of the Togo national coalition of civil society organizations for the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Small arms transparency and control regime in Africa

18. On 1 October 2003, the Centre officially launched the pilot project entitled "Small arms transparency and control regime in Africa". The project, financed by the Governments of Finland and Sweden, is aimed at implementing the recommendations that encourage States to promote transparency in the flows of small arms, on a voluntary basis, contained in the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and in the Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Ten countries are participating in the initial stage of the project, namely, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa and Togo.

19. The objectives of the project are to improve understanding of the ways in which weapons are diverted from licit into illicit channels and, by so doing, help Governments to generate tighter arms control measures to prevent such diversions, and to initiate a process of confidence-building through openness in the licit flows and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in Africa.

20. The project activities are focused on the following key areas: (a) organization of a regional workshop on transparency, to discuss and approve a framework for action and a work programme, and the training of participants in the techniques of collecting, collating and dispatching the reports expected from each country; (b) conduct of an inventory of local traditional small arms and light weapons producers in private or public-owned facilities; and (c) creation of small arms and light weapons databases at the level of each of the core countries, on the basis of a

uniform format, and development of a regional register to be known as the Small Arms and Light Weapons Register for Africa (SALWRA).

Plea in favour of the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and of ratification of the Treaty of Pelindaba

21. During the reporting period, the Centre and IAEA worked in close collaboration to promote nuclear non-proliferation in Africa through the organization of two subregional seminars on a strengthened safeguards system. The first, for member States of ECOWAS, was held in Ouagadougou on 26 and 27 February 2004 and the second, for member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in Windhoek from 29 to 31 March 2004. Both of the seminars were aimed at promoting the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and raising awareness in order to garner support for the earliest entry into force of the Treaty of Pelindaba.

22. With regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, emphasis was placed on the conclusion of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols with IAEA, access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the peaceful application to nuclear technology. In this connection, States were encouraged to sign comprehensive safeguards with IAEA. As regards the Treaty of Pelindaba, the importance of its early entry into force was underlined and, in this context, States that had not yet ratified the Treaty were encouraged to do so as soon as possible. In addition, it was proposed that IAEA be invited to participate in future high-level meetings and summit meetings of African heads of State so that it could promote the conclusion of comprehensive safeguards agreements.

C. Information, research and publications

23. Information, research and publications continued to be part of the essential activities of the Centre. The Centre published one issue of its quarterly publication, *African Peace Bulletin*, with a special focus on conflict resolution efforts in Africa. The Centre also organized media programmes, such as radio, television and press interviews, and issued press releases on its various activities. It continued to revise and update its web site, http://www.unrec.org, which featured pages such as those on the study series on African security, disarmament update, the fact sheet on African disarmament and current events. The Centre's library continued to serve the research and diplomatic community and others within and outside Lomé.

24. In September 2003, the Centre launched a musical compact disc, entitled "Africa ... Disarm!", at an official ceremony in Lomé, attended by Togolese authorities, representatives of various international and United Nations agencies, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of civil society. The theme of the compact disc was inspired by the African cultural tradition in which music is linked to themes of tolerance and peace. Working closely with major song writers, musicians, musical professionals and other members of civil society in the production of the compact disc, the Centre opened a public debate about a subject that had previously belonged to the domain of diplomats, policy makers and security authorities, and which provided an opportunity for a broad spectrum of people to engage actively in contributing to the achievement of sustainable peace in Africa.

D. Cooperation with regional organizations and civil society

Strengthening cooperation with the African Union and other regional and subregional organizations

25. The Centre was invited to contribute substantially and to participate in the meeting of chiefs of defence staff and ministers of defence and security of the member States of the African Union in January 2004. The aim of the meeting was to examine and adopt an African common defence and security policy and its accompanying stand-by force. The Centre also discussed with the authorities of the African Union, including the Chairman of its Commission, its Commissioner for Peace and Security and senior officials of its conflict management centre, issues of common interest to the Union and the Centre, in particular project and partnership modalities and mechanisms for their execution.

26. During the reporting period, the Centre revitalized its cooperation with the Nairobi Secretariat[2] regarding the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, focusing on the exchange of information and participating in each other's activities. The Centre was invited to participate in the second ministerial review conference of the Nairobi Declaration in April 2004. During this meeting, the ministers adopted the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the ministerial declaration on strengthening the capacity to undertake action regarding small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa regions.

27. The Centre also continued its cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the ECOWAS. It provided technical advice on issues of practical disarmament, such as the effective implementation of the moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of light weapons in West Africa,[3] the setting up of a small arms and light weapons unit at the Executive Secretariat and the establishment of a mechanism and measures to prevent illicit arms brokering activities in the subregion. In this context, the Centre served as a resource institution for the ECOWAS Conference on Combating Illicit Small Arms Brokering and Trafficking in West Africa, during which the implementation of the ECOWAS Code of Conduct on Small Arms and Light Weapons was reviewed.

28. Furthermore, the Centre maintained contact with the SADC secretariat and with the secretariat of ECCAS. Several consultations were held with ECCAS on the modalities through which ECCAS and the Centre would support and work together with civil society organizations in the Central African subregion with regard to the implementation of the ECCAS programme of priority activities for the implementation of the Programme of Action. In September 2003, the ECCAS secretariat collaborated with the Centre in the organization of a training workshop for armed and security forces on the control of small arms and light weapons in the Central African subregion.

Partnership with civil society organizations

29. Within the framework of its partnership with the African Strategic and Peace Research Group based in Lagos, two meetings were held at the Centre in February 2004 to discuss projects of common interest and strategies for their implementation. Both organizations continued to consider strategies for mobilizing resources for a

project to train civil society members in arms control measures, a project in which the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa is also participating.

30. The Centre has also maintained its active collaboration and partnership in information exchange and joint execution of programme and projects with the Open Society for Initiative of West Africa, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces, the latter two of which joined the Centre in promoting civil-military relations in Africa, particularly through the organization of the training workshop for members of the parliamentary defence committees in West Africa. The Institute for Security Studies continued to cooperate with the Centre on various aspects of the implementation in Africa of the Programme of Action and the Bamako Declaration. In this context, the Centre took part in the Institute's workshop on understanding and regulating arms control in South Africa, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in March 2004.

IV. Staffing, financing and administration

31. During the reporting period, persistent financial problems prevented the Centre from operating at full scale to implement its work programme. While some limited funds were pledged for the execution of a number of projects, the effective functioning of the Centre was hampered by insufficient resources to cover the operational costs. The Centre therefore continued to operate with a skeleton staff comprising, in addition to the Director, an associate expert sponsored by the Organisation internationale de la francophonie and locally recruited temporary General Service personnel. Three other staff members were recruited locally to implement the small arms transparency and control regime in Africa project.

32. In September 2003, the Centre benefited, for the third consecutive year, from the provision by the Government of Canada, for a six-month period, of a research intern selected and managed by Project Ploughshares, a Canadian non-governmental organization. In February 2004, the staffing of the Centre was reinforced for a six-month period by a research intern sponsored by the Monterey Institute of International Affairs, based in Monterey, California, United States of America. The Centre also received five interns from Australia, Canada, France, Togo and the United States of America during the reporting period. The work of the interns contributed to promoting the research capacity of the Centre, and enabled it to reach out to many stakeholders.

33. During the period under review, the Director of the Centre undertook several fund-raising missions within and outside Africa, with a view to strengthening the financial, staffing and operational base of the Centre. In this connection, visits to and contacts regarding partnership in project execution were made with a number of countries and institutions, including Cameroon, France, Gabon, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, the Open Society Initiative for West Africa, and Oxfam Great Britain. Also, every year, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs addresses a letter to Member States seeking financial support for the Centre.

34. During the reporting period, voluntary contributions in the amount of US$ 538,313 were received. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Finland, France and Luxembourg and to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa for their financial contributions to and support for the activities of the Centre, and to the Government of Togo, the host country, for its overall support of the Centre. Information on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre for the biennium 2002-2003 is contained in annex I to the present report.

35. Pursuant to the consideration by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations operations, staff and premises, funds have been allotted from the regular budget to bring the security level of the Centre up to minimum operating security standards.

V. Conclusions and observations

36. During the reporting period, the Centre received an increasing number of requests from Member States in the African region for the provision of substantive support to several peace initiatives and activities for conflict resolution. It continued to promote the implementation of multilateral legal instruments in the area of disarmament and of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The Centre also continued to consolidate working relations with the African Union, regional and subregional organizations, and civil society organizations in the field of peace, disarmament and security in Africa.

37. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/151G, the Centre functions on the basis of existing resources within the United Nations Secretariat and on the voluntary contributions that Member States and other donors may offer. This operational arrangement, by which about 80 per cent of the required resources for the functioning of the Centre should come from voluntary contributions, has not ensured the institutional stability of the Centre. While one P-5 post for the Director of the Centre is funded from the regular budget, the costs of other Professional and support staff, security, utilities, office equipment, travel and project activities must be covered from voluntary contributions.

38. Despite, however, continued intensive fund-raising efforts by the Director who has, over the past years, devoted more than two thirds of his time to seeking to maintain an adequate level of voluntary contributions to the Centre, only limited financial contributions have been made to the Centre in support of its operations. A response to the letter of appeal circulated by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs has not been forthcoming. It was also apparent from the Director's most recent fund-raising missions that, while donors are ready to make financial contributions in support of projects and activities, many are reluctant to provide financial support for the operating costs of the Centre.

39. **Voluntary contributions are the key to ensuring the institutional stability of the Centre. Without a solid operational base, the Centre will not be able to implement its programme of work in fulfilment of its mandate. The Secretary-General is seriously concerned about the drastic reduction in voluntary contributions to the Centre during the period under review. As at 30 June 2004, the balance remaining in the Trust Fund for the Centre to cover its operating costs amounts to a mere US$ 2,608. If the financial situation of the Centre does not improve significantly in coming months, the Centre will not be able to operate and the temporary suspension or relocation of its operations in Lomé would have to be considered. This will seriously affect the revitalization process of the Centre, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997.**

40. **The Secretary-General therefore reiterates his appeal to Member States and organizations to make contributions to the Centre to enable it fully to fulfil its mandate in the African region, where challenges to peace and disarmament continue to grow alarmingly.**

Notes

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[2] The Nairobi Secretariat was established in November 2000, following the signature, on 15 March 2000, of the Nairobi Declaration and is responsible for the coordination of the implementation in the subregion of the Declaration and the United Nations Programme of Action.

[3] See A/53/763-S/1998/1194, annex.

Annex I

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for the biennium 2002-2003

	United States dollars
Fund balance, 31 December 2001	**84 580**
Income, 1 January 2002-31 December 2003	
Voluntary contributions[a]	**682 480**
Interest income	**13 690**
Other/miscellaneous income	**14 521**
Subtotal	**795 271**
Expenditures, 1 January 2001-31 December 2003	**350 176**
Fund balance, 31 December 2003	**445 095[b]**

Note: Information based on the financial statement for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2004, no additional contributions were received.

[a] In 2002, received from Belgium ($10,666), France ($67,506), Norway ($25,000), Sweden ($21,000) and the Organization of African Unity ($10,000). In 2003, received from Austria ($10,000), Finland ($376,901), France ($89,051), Luxembourg ($11,861), Norway ($25) and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa ($60,470).

[b] Of this balance, $310,827 is earmarked for the project entitled "Small arms transparency and control regime in Africa", $60,505 for the Open Society Initiative for West Africa project and the remaining $76,371 for the Centre's operating costs. As at 30 June 2004, the balance of $2,608 was available for the operating costs.

Annex II

Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

Project I

A. Description

Title of project	Promotion of civil-military relations in Africa: a factor of peace and security
Purpose	Consolidation of the role of the military in the democratic process
	Adoption of a continent-wide code of conduct for armed forces and security forces in Africa
	Promotion of durable peace and security through harmonious civilian-military relations
Location	Project conceptualization and design: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Lomé
	Project implementation: several African States
Duration	Two years
Number of participants	Two participants from each of the 50 African countries members of the African Union

B. Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Project staff (three staff, two years)	223 600
Travel and conference costs (five days, 100 participants)	223 250
National project implementation in 10 pilot countries	45 000
Project operating costs	36 000
Publication and distribution of the code of conduct	21 750
Total	**549 600**

Project II

A. Description

Title of project	Capacity-building in small arms control for security and other law enforcement officials in the southern African subregion, member States of the Southern African Development Community
Purpose	Strengthening of the capacities of law-enforcement and other security officials in the southern African subregion by providing them with modern techniques and tools for small arms control
Location	First phase: meeting for the formulation of a curriculum, headquarters of the Centre Second phase: training-of-trainers workshop, Windhoek
Duration	Six months
Number of participants	55 from the subregion, 12 resource persons, one project coordinator

B. Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Curriculum formulation workshop (three days, 12 experts), bringing together 12 experts from the subregion to reflect on and adopt elements compiled by the Centre for a training curriculum	22 520
Project coordinator for the training-of-trainers programme (five months)	8 000
Training-of-trainers workshop (two weeks, 50 participants, 12 trainers)	215 550
Total	**246 070**

Project III

A. Description

Title of project	Capacity-building of focal points within the framework of the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa
Partnership	Nairobi Secretariat and relevant non-governmental organizations active in the field

Purpose	Strengthening, and helping to establish where they do not yet exist, the focal point institutions charged with the responsibility of implementing the Nairobi Declaration at the national level in the signatory States
Location	Project implementation: 10 States signatories to the Nairobi Declaration (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda)
Duration	Ten weeks
Number of participants	Ten participants, from the 10 above-mentioned States

B. Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Project design and operation (includes one project coordinator, four months)	9 900
Publication of teaching manuals	15 750
National workshops (includes travel of two resource persons, project coordinator and two staff members, and conference and operating costs)	77 000
Total	**102 650**